

PLANTAE COLOMBIANAE XV
PLANTAE NOVAE COLOMBIANAE ORIENTALIS DESCRIPTIONES
BY
RICHARD EVANS SCHULTES

OUR continued investigation of recently collected Colombian plants, especially those from the northwesternmost part of the Amazon Valley, has brought to light several species hitherto apparently undescribed. Descriptions of these concepts are offered in the present paper.

Gratefully I acknowledge the artistry of Mr. Johann Gumpfenberg who has made the line-drawings published herein. My thanks are due also to the National Science Foundation for a grant which made possible the drawings and their publication.

CYCLANTHACEAE

Cyclanthus indivisus *R. E. Schultes sp. nov.*

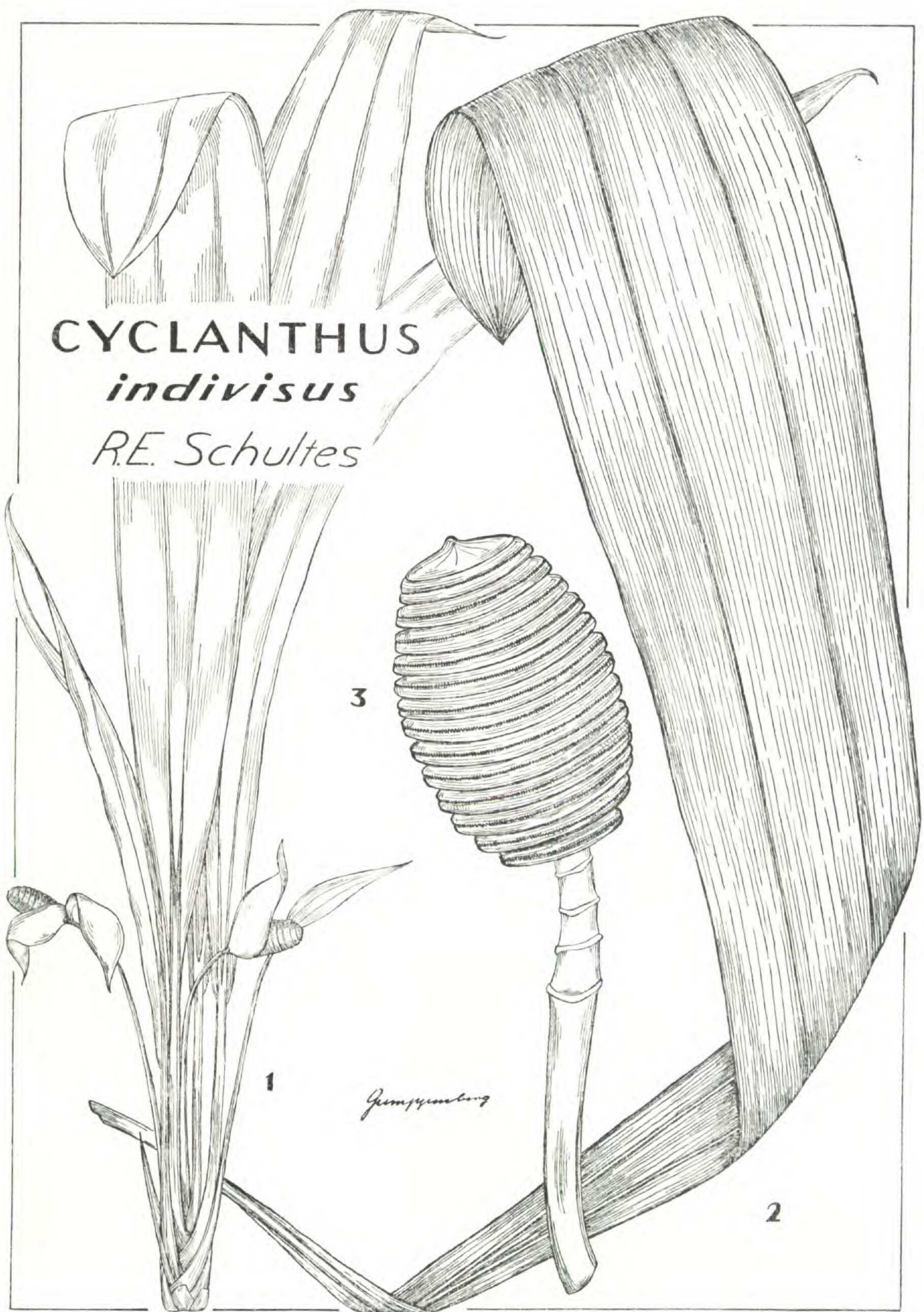
Planta terrestris, acaulescens, usque ad 130 cm. alta. Petiolus 30–40 cm. longus vel brevior, leviter angulatus. Lamina tenuiter sed firme chartacea, concoloria, integra (non bifida), oblanceolata, 90–115 cm. longa, 10–15 cm. lata, apice acuminata, basi sensim acuminata, bicostata, robustis cum nervis principalibus stramineis, nervulis parallellibus plusminusve quattuorviginta. Inflorescentiae axis atropurpureus, teres, aliquid carnosus, 30–45 cm. longus, 0.6–10 mm. in diametro. Spathae quattuor, exteriores extus virides sed intus flavae, interiores utrinque flavae apicem versus rubrae. Spadix breviter et late cylindricus, 6–7 cm. longus, 25–45 mm. in diametro, ma-

EXPLANATION OF THE ILLUSTRATION

PLATE LVIII. CYCLANTHUS INDIVISUS *R. E. Schultes.*

1, habit drawing of plant, approximately one eighth natural size. 2, mature leaf, approximately one quarter natural size. 3, spadix, approximately three quarters natural size.

Drawn by JOHN GUMPPENBERG



EXPLANATION OF THE ILLUSTRATION

PLATE LIX. Habit photograph of *CYCLANTHUS INDIVISUS* *R. E. Schultes* at Soratama, Río Apaporis, Amazonas, Colombia.

Photograph by RICHARD EVANS SCHULTES

PLATE LIX



turitate purpureus vel atrorubrus, flavis cum florum cinctis. Flores vanilli-fragrantes, valde eis *Cyclanthi bipartiti* similes sed staminibus multo majoribus.

Cyclanthus indivisus grows together with the widespread *C. bipartitus* Poir., but it is easily distinguished in the field by its usually much smaller size, its entire leaf-blades and its shorter and stouter spadix. The ripened spadix in *Cyclanthus bipartitus* is commonly about eight times as long as its diameter; that of *C. indivisus* in length apparently never measures more than five times its diameter and may often be shorter. In the former species, the spadix is most often entirely whitish yellow; in the latter, it is a beautiful purple-red with yellow bands of flowers.

COLOMBIA: Comisarias del Amazonas y Vaupés, Río Apaporis, Soratama (entre el Río Pacoa y el Río Kananari). "Growing out of ground directly. Fruiting stalk purple. Outer bract green outside, yellow inside. Inner bract yellow inside, red towards tip. Latex (!) white. On floodland." August 20, 1951, *Richard Evans Schultes & Isidoro Cabrera 13680* (TYPE in Herb. Gray).

ARACEAE

***Anthurium polyschistum* R. E. Schultes & Idrobo**
sp. nov.

Planta epiphytica. Caudex scandens, circiter 0.7 cm. in diametro, internodiis plusminusve 8 cm. longis. Cataphylla coriacea, 3 cm. longa, persistentia. Petiolus teretiusculus, leviter sulcatus, apice breviter geniculatus, lamina plusminusve aequalis, 20–23 cm. longus. Folia membranacea, laete viridis, profundissime 12–15-secta, segmentis anguste lanceolato-ensiformibus, apice acuminatis, basi sensim attenuatis, petiolulo brevissimo, ad 20 cm. longis, 1–2 cm. latis, nervo colectivo a margine 1–2 mm. remoto et nervo centrali siccitate stramineo robusto. Pedunculus 25 cm. longus vel longior. Spatha albido-viridis, elongato-lanceolata, apice acutissima, usque ad

12 cm. longa, basi 1–1.3 cm. lata. Spadix apparenter sessilis, cylindricus, usque ad 10 cm. longus. Tepala interna pallida. Stamina filamenta alba; antherae flavae. Ovarium viride, oblongum. Fructus adhuc ignotus.

Anthurium polyschistum appears to be nearest to the poorly understood *A. eminens* Schott. It differs, however, in being a crawling epiphyte, not an “arborescent” plant, in having much smaller leaves, a much shorter petiole, a spadix only one-fifth as long, and in the color of the spathe. *Anthurium polyschistum* is, in general, a much weaker and smaller plant.

COLOMBIA: Comisaría del Amazonas, Trapecio amazónico, Amazon River watershed. Loretoyacu River. Alt. about 100 m. March 1946, *Richard Evans Schultes* 7179 (TYPE in U.S. Nat. Herb. 1996025).

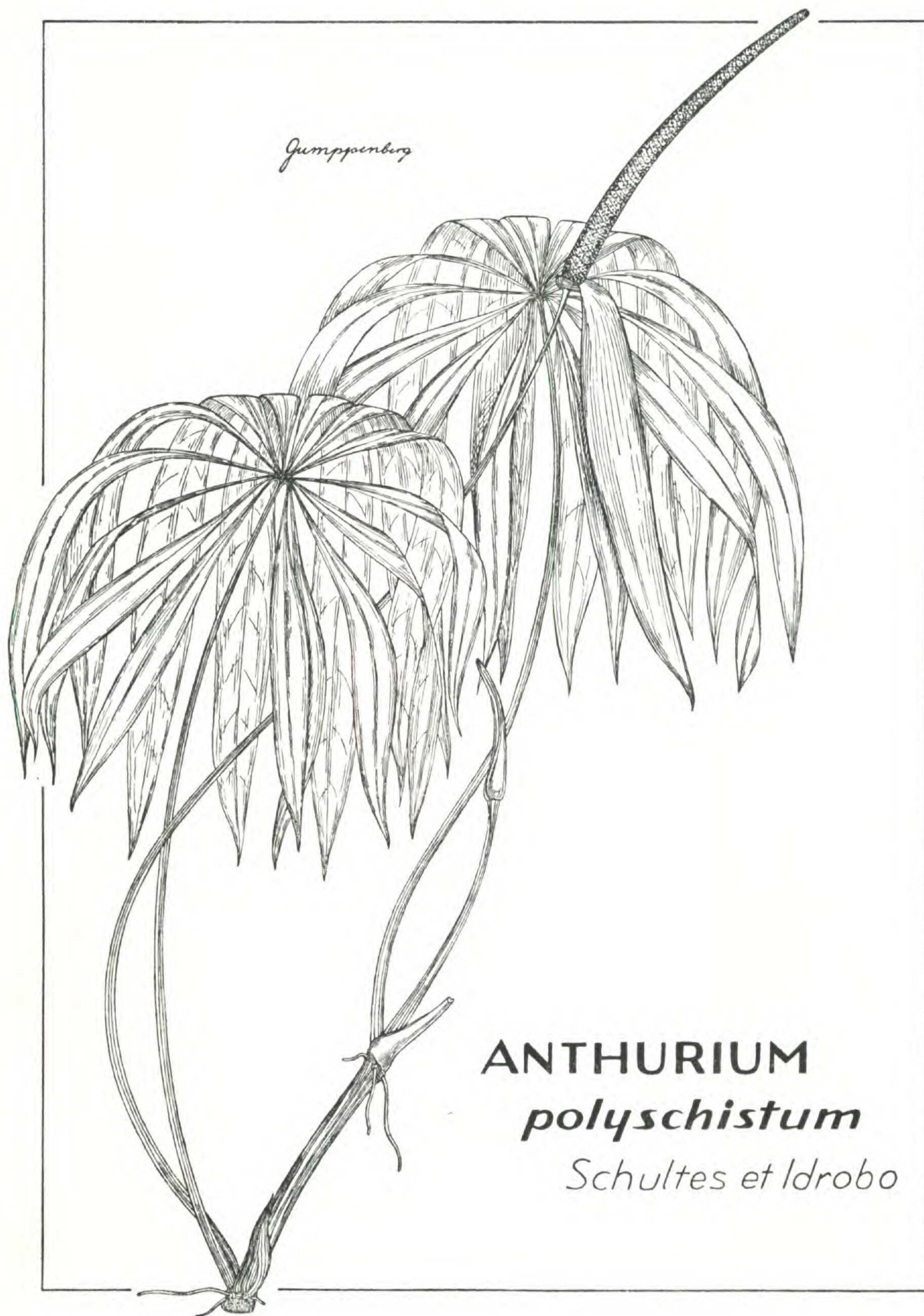
***Urospatha antisylleptica* R. E. Schultes sp. nov.**

Herba silvatica paludosaque, usque ad sex ped. alta. Foliorum petiolus succulentus, comparate tenuis, glabrus, leviter striatus, atroviridis maculis cinereo-viridibus et atropurpureus variegatus, usque ad 150 cm. longus; lamina hastata, statu adulta usque ad 80 cm. longa; lobus anticus lanceolatus, usque ad 47 cm. longus, basi 13 cm. latus, basi (petioli apicem versus) callo valde atrosanguineo conspicuoque; postici late lanceolati, illi subaequilongi, parte latiore usque ad 14 cm. lati; lateralibus primariis lobi antici subconspicuis angulo acutissimo 15–20° adscendentibus, infimis interlobariis costae posticae breviter adnatis, bicruribus, superioribus duo in lobi parte apicali exeuntibus; costis posticis in sinu longe (5 cm.) denudatis. Pedunculus petiolis sed gracilior glabrus, similiter variegatus, usque ad plusminusve 115 cm. longus, cum spatha foliis multo brevior. Spatha aperta spiraliter contorta, elongato-lanceolata, longissime acuminata, extus viridi-purpurea, intus pallide viridia sed basim versus rosea, usque ad plusminusve 33 cm. longa. Spadix ses-

EXPLANATION OF THE ILLUSTRATION

PLATE LX. ANTHURIUM POLYSCHISTUM *R. E. Schultes*
& *Idrobo*. Habit drawing approximately one half
natural size.

Drawn by JOHN GUMPPENBERG

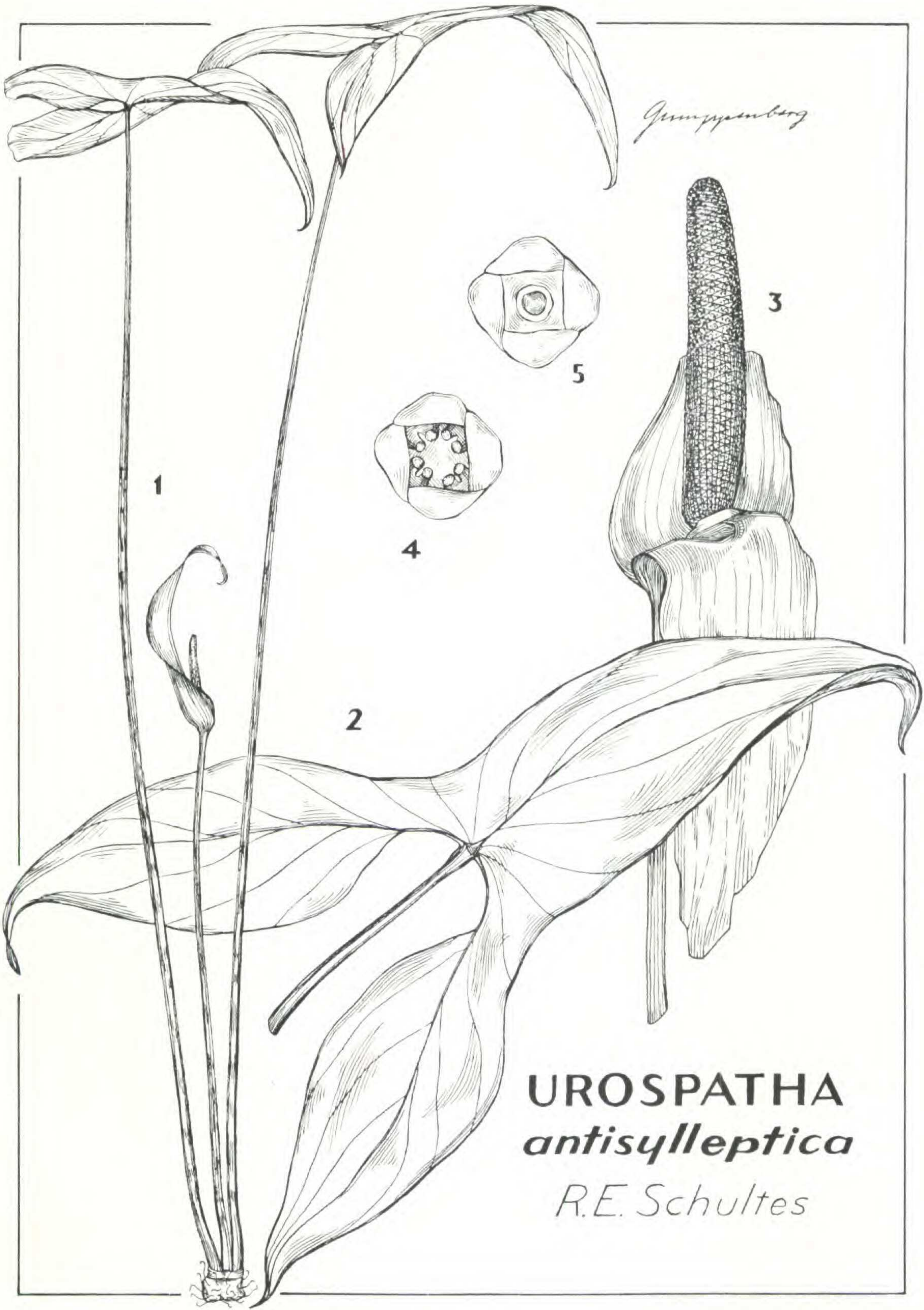


ANTHURIUM
polyschistum
Schultes et Idrobo

EXPLANATION OF THE ILLUSTRATION

PLATE LXI. *UROSPATHA ANTISYLLEPTICA* *R. E. Schultes*.
1, habit drawing, approximately one fourteenth natural size. 2, mature leaf approximately one sixth natural size. 3, inflorescence with spathe partially removed to show sessile spadix, approximately three quarters natural size. 4 and 5, aspects of flower and ovary, approximately ten times natural size.

Drawn by JOHN GUMPPENBERG



UROSPATHA
antisylleptica
R.E. Schultes

silia (non stipitatus), perfecte cylindricus, apice rotundatus, rufo-brunneus: spathae parte inferiore breviter adnatus, circiter 5.5 cm. longus, 1 cm. in diametro, a medio fertiles. Flores quattuor-tepali, virides. Ovarii obovoidei, loculi quattuor-ovulati. Baccae seminaque adhuc ignoti.

Urospatha antisylleptica differs from *U. decipiens* primarily in being much larger and in having the sinus between the median and lateral lobes of the leaf at least twice as long. From *Urospatha Hostmanii*, the new species may be distinguished by its larger size, by its verruculose (not glabrous) petioles and by its having the base of the spathe only very shortly adnate to the spadix.

The bright blood-red or scarlet callus at the base of the leaf blade or apex of the petiole in *Urospatha antisylleptica* may be a distinguishing feature from all other species, for I have seen no reference to such a color in the literature nor have I noticed it in several other species of this genus which I have had occasion to study and collect in the field.

Urospatha antisylleptica was pointed out independently by two Barasana Indians, who inhabit the upper course of the Río Piraparaná and its affluents, as the source of an oral contraceptive which is in common use in the tribe. They report that the unripened spadix is dried and pulverized and that, in order to prevent conception, the resulting brown powder is added to food given to any woman. My stay in the Río Piraparaná was not long enough to permit me to check these statements thoroughly or to see the plant used. Since the two sources of this information were independent of each other and since species of the *Araceae* are said to be similarly used in other parts of the Vaupés and elsewhere, I am inclined to give credence to the reports. The specific name *antisylleptica* (from the Greek meaning "against pregnancy") has been chosen to call attention to this unusual use of the plant.

COLOMBIA: Comisaría del Vaupés, Río Piraparaná (tributary of Río Apaporis). Headwaters of Caño Teemeeña. "In water. Stem mottled black and grey-green. Spathe spiralled, outside purple-green, inside basally pink, above green-brown. Callus at base of leaf bright red. Height 6 feet." September 10, 1952, *Richard Evans Schultes & Isidoro Cabrera 17425* (TYPE in Herb. Gray).

OCHNACEAE

Rhytidanthera regalis *R. E. Schultes* in Bot. Mus. Leaf. Harvard Univ. 16 (1953) 106, t. 18.

When this beautiful tree was described, a habit photograph was published. Inasmuch as it is well to illustrate as many novelties as possible with a drawing or a detailed photograph, the accompanying line-drawing of *Rhytidanthera regalis* is hereby offered.

APOCYNACEAE

Tabernaemontana rimulosa *Woodson ex R. E. Schultes* in Bot. Mus. Leaf. Harvard Univ. 18 (1958) 180; *sine specimine designatione*.

Through an editorial oversight, no type specimen was cited for the description of this concept. In the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1956), Article 35 stipulates that "publication on or after 1 Jan. 1958 of the name of a new taxon of recent plants of the rank of order or below is valid only when the nomenclatural type is indicated." In order to validate Woodson's publication, we hereby print the essential data which was previously omitted. It is my understanding that this binomial, since it was not validly published, must date from the present article.

The type and only known collection of *Tabernaemontana rimulosa* is the following:

COLOMBIA: Comisaría del Vaupés, Río Negro, San Felipe and vicinity (below confluence of Río Guainía and Río Casiquiare). Altitude about 600 feet. General location: Lat. 1°50' N, Long. 67°0' W. October 25, 1952. *Richard Evans Schultes, Richard E. D. Baker & Isidoro Cabrera 17983* (TYPE in Mo. Bot. Gard.).

EXPLANATION OF THE ILLUSTRATION

PLATE LXII. RHYTIDANTHERA REGALIS *R. E. Schultes*.
1, branch with leaves and flowers, approximately one half natural size. 2, fruits, approximately one half natural size. 3, flower, approximately one and one quarter natural size. 4, sepal, approximately one and one half natural size. 5, stamen, approximately seven times natural size; apical part of stamen showing pores, approximately thirty times natural size.

Drawn by JOHN GUMPPENBERG



RHYTIDANTHERA
regalis
R.E. Schultes